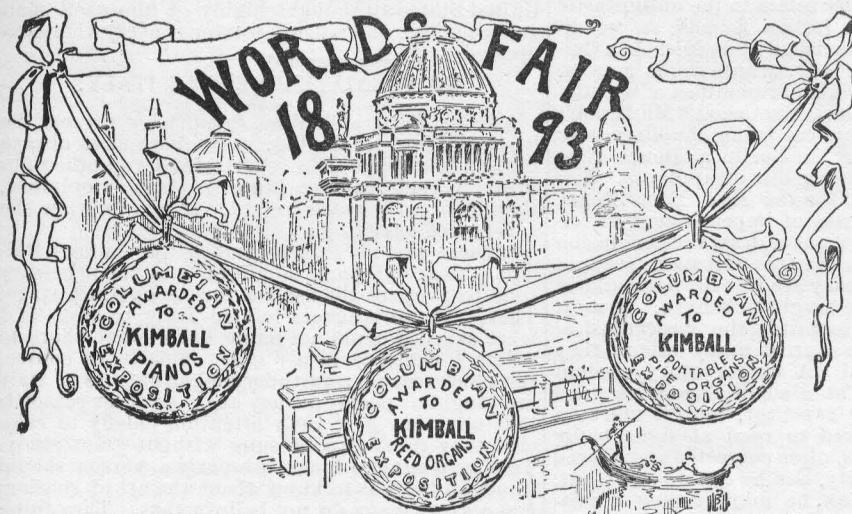


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NOTES FOR THE CURIOUS BETWEEN THE NUMBERS.

Art.—It is said that Mr. Albert Bierstadt sold his painting, "The Last of the Buffaloes," for \$50,000.

Literature.—The first book printed in the English language in America was a book of psalms. This was printed in 1640, in the Massachusetts Bay settlement, and called the Bay Psalm Book. A few years since one of these sold in New York City for \$1,200.

Medicine.—"As a medical Student, in 1865, I remember hearing Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes say to his class at Harvard: 'When you begin practice, you will have twenty remedies for one disease; but after twenty years, you will have twenty diseases for one remedy.' This prediction is fulfilled in Antikamnia, which meets so many indications," writes Dr. W. E. Anthony, the great authority on medicine. Every year of its history Antikamnia has, while confirming its remedial qualities, continually exalted its value as a pain conqueror. In fact, the medical profession has now accepted it as the most satisfactory remedy in all cases where relief from pain, or rest in nervous disorders, is sought. To receive a

call for a dozen Anti-kamnia tablets (five grains each, with monogram AK), is now as familiar to apothecaries as any that comes to them, for all headaches, rheumatic pains, neuralgias, colds in the head, influenza or la grippe, with all of its preceding and following pains. For adults, in all conditions where pain is to be subdued, two tablets, crushed, at a dose, with water or wine to follow, never disappoints.

Music.—It is a peculiar thing, according to the New York Sun, that so many of the most prominent musical composers were born in winter months. Mozart, Schubert and Auber were born in the month of January; Handel, Mendelssohn and Rossini, in February; Bach and Haydn, in March; Beethoven, in December.

Science.—It is stated that Mr. Edison owned between 400 and 500 patents. When experimenting, he wore a long, loose frock of checked gingham, reaching from his chin to his feet.

One of the most admirable uses to which rubber has been put is for horseshoes; it is not only light and durable, but it markedly improves the hoof.

One of the novelties exhibited at the National Cycle Show, at the Crystal Palace, London, was a canopy

which protected the rider from sun or rain. This canopy is like the ordinary buggy top, and is steadied by means of a small wheel at the back which runs on the ground.

Life Thoughts.—Your life is what you make it. The best philosophy—a contented mind. If you would be strong, conquer yourself. Man should be ever better than he seems.

Intending visitors to Bayreuth next summer are informed that the dates of the Wagnerian performances have been fixed. There are to be two cycles only of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," namely, on July 22 and the three following days, and on August 14, 15, 16 and 17. The first (and perhaps the second) of these cycles will be conducted by Richter, and should Jean de Reszke attend the festival he will probably appear in "Siegfried" and "Gotterdamerung." For "Die Meistersinger," July 28, August 1, 4, 12 and 19 have been set apart. "Parsifal" is to be given seven times—on July 29, 31, August 5, 7, 8, 11 and 20—under the conductorship of Mottl.

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AN INTROSPECT.

At a recent meeting in Queenstown, Ireland, of the Munster section of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, the leading organization of professional musicians in Great Britain, one of the members, Mr. Frank Holmes, read an admirable paper on the present status of the musical profession. He called for honest self-examination and rigid criticism. The following is a summary of his paper:

"The man who does not, once and again, pull himself up and ask, 'Where do I stand in the world?' is either afraid to face the inquiry or conscious of his lack of desire or ability to stand higher. Music stands highest of all the arts. Where do musicians—the rank and file—stand? Nowhere? Why? Because we have neither aspired to a position nor entitled ourselves to it. The only thing we know anything about is music—and but little of that; and too often the musician, when he is a musician, is nothing more. We have not made ourselves in any sense a force in the world, and are not bound up in the great life of the nation. The best proof of this is the fact that we have found no place in the literature of the country—serious, romantic, dramatic, or comic. What great writer has ever taken an *organist* for his hero? What play has him even for its *villain*? There is no surer gage of the hold a class or profession has on the interests and sympathies of the public than the often recurrence of its individual types in the literature of the day. Our leaders in the profession are greater than their forerunners of the past three centuries. We, the rank and file, are of less account than the rank and file of any other profession then or now. The vast majority of us are held in humiliating contrast to all other professions. They despise us, and the world simply doesn't count us. Among many discouraging conditions which we *can not* help we include the amateur—that daring thing with more time, more money, and more brains than ourselves—doing all the things we do (some of them better)—and all for *nothing*! Music being, as I have said, the highest of the arts, and wth the lowest of the professors, there is a want of adjustment somewhere which it is our duty to find out and set right, and thus establish between music and musicians that beautiful sense of proportion and harmony which—sadly we say it—does not exist now. Toward that desirable end may I make a few suggestions?

"Let us show more interest in, and sympathy with, the occupations and amusements of those around us. Let us claim and exercise to the full all the rights—municipal, political, etc.—we may be entitled to. Let us join every movement for the lessening of the heavy burdens which press and keep down our brothers and sisters in our own and other lands. Let us ourselves live beautiful lives, that so the refining influence of the art we love may shine through us and attract others. Let us, while extending our *general* knowledge of our art, so far as we can, find out the *particular* branch we have most natural aptitude, etc., for, and endeavor to excel in that. Let us, as often as may be, hear first-rate performances of first-rate works. Let us ourselves, whether as performers, conductors, or teachers, have nothing to do with music that is not of the best, never dreaming that popularity—or, for the matter of that, unpopularity—is a proof of excellence. Let us always have a free pupil or two on our list, with whom talent is more *en evidence* than the means to cultivate it. Let us never resent honest criticism—if only we are fortunate enough to get it. Let us remember that, in advancing ourselves, we are most surely advancing our art; and that it, in turn, will shed on us, as we walk along together, some of the additional luster we have gained for it by our faithful service.

John C. Freund, whose new journal, *Musical America*, is meeting with extraordinary and well-merited success, very aptly says in a recent issue :

A musical paper, to succeed, must offer an honorable business proposition to advertisers, as, from the conditions controlling the publication of newspapers, the subscription price and the price at which the paper must be sold at retail do not cover the expense. This honorable business proposition must be offered to teachers, singers, pianists, musicians of all kinds, managers and the leading firms in the musical industries.

If the paper is to be purely a critical paper and a paper for musicians and professionals only, it is obvious that it can offer no sound business proposition to advertisers of the kind mentioned, as the cards of the professionals would simply be read by other professionals.

From this it follows logically that a paper to offer an inducement, in an honorable way, to professional people to support it by their advertisements, must be read by the musical public, by the people who pay to go to the opera, to concerts, to musical entertainments of all kinds, to the theater, by the people who have money, as well as ambition to give their children a musical education.

AN IMPEACHMENT OF GERMANY'S MUSICAL TASTE.

The German capital, says Edward Breck, "adores squeaky singing and playing out of tune." As proof thereof he unkindly refers to the enthusiastic reception accorded Miss Lillian Russell, an "ordinary singer," and that lavished upon Miss Ada Colley, a young Australian lady, whose voice goes to an astonishing height till it resembles a whistle. When she sings "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mr. Breck's whole spiritual and physical being shudders with excruciating agony; but the Berlin audience rises as one man in a deafening din of applause. Mr. Breck is correspondent for the *New York Times*, and he continues his case of impeachment as follows: "Now, I do not want to draw the conclusion from this appalling fact that the Germans are not musical, but only that they are less so, particularly the masses, than we are taught to believe. In most ways the Germans are certainly the most musical people in the world; in a great many others they are the most unmusical. A conservatory student who engages himself at a small theater as third bandmaster, or 'choir repetitor,' at 100 marks a month or less, is required to read at sight badly copied orchestral scores, often corrected and altered to the point of illegibility, and he can do this; but, unless he be an exception, he may become a celebrated conductor without being able to distinguish between a true and a false tone. There is no country in the world where so much music can be heard: there is no country in the world where so much singing and playing off the key is tolerated, nay, enjoyed. Here again the German national dulness of sense, which precludes finish and finesse, comes in. . . . The German stands alone as a creative musician; as an interpretive artist he falls far below the Slav, the Hungarian, or the Latin; for the fire, the caressing touch, the *diablerie*—in a word, the artistic finish is not his; that unfailing instinct for the 'nuance' which is the soul of artistic expression; Only of the preeminently classic is he a masterly interpreter, the music which allows of the least individuality on the artist's part, like Bach and Beethoven." As a further illustration, Mr. Breck refers to the celebrated German bands, which, he says, set his teeth on edge. Many a fine corps in the Fatherland you may hear playing tunes a whole half tone too flat.

DEATH OF MAX ALVARY.

Max Alvary, the great Wagnerian tenor, and a popular favorite in the United States, died on November 8 of cancer of the stomach, in Tabarz, Thuringia, Germany. He was forty-one years old.

Alvary's real name was Max Aschenbach, and his father is the well-known painter, Oswald Aschenbach.

Alvary's early training was not that of a singer. He had been an architect and a business man before he decided to cultivate his voice under Lamperti, in Dresden, and Stockhausen, in Frankfurt.

His progress was rapid, and in 1882 he made his debut at Weimar. His voice then was of a light tenor quality, and he was considered a talented exponent of the older Italian roles.

Alvary was ambitious, however, and he turned his attention towards Wagner. The "Trilogy" interested him most, and he made a close study of the poem and music.

During Lilli Lehmann's first season in New York, Alvary came here and sang Don Jose to her Carmen. He was very well received, but it was not until he appeared as Siegfried in Wagner's opera of the same name that he had a chance to show his true artistic metal. Then his popularity instantly became assured, and reached its culmination in 1890, when, after his "farewell" appearance at a matinee several hundred women waited at the stage door until he walked to his carriage, and, in their uncontrolled enthusiasm, embraced the handsome tenor on the open street.

Alvary then became a member of the Stadttheater in Hamburg, and, later on, twice returned to this country, under Damrosch's management.

With their customary fickleness, the New Yorkers had grown indifferent to their one-time idol, and Alvary's reception was lukewarm. He was in poor physical condition, and about two years ago he fell ill. His money was soon exhausted, and some few months back his friends in this country found it necessary to get up a subscription in order to aid him to support his family.

Alvary's Siegfried has come to be accepted as the standard interpretation of the role. He looked and acted the part to perfection. While retelling Wagner's declamatory style, he yet managed to lend his singing a lyrical background. Even De Reszke (a great admirer of Alvary, by the way) could not tell the story of Siegfried so simply and convincingly as Alvary. He had also sung at Bayreuth, as Tannhauser and Tristan, but these roles earned him little success in America, though he looked a most picturesque Tristan. His voice was already gone then.

His last appearance here was in 1896, with Katharine Klafsky, at the Academy of Music.

Alvary inherited some of his father's taste, and assisted Walter Damrosch in designing the costumes for "The Scarlet Letter." His confreres in the United States all thought highly of him as a man and an artist, and sincere sorrow is everywhere expressed.

NO VOCAL TEACHERS IN ITALY.

Adelina Patti and Mme. Sembrich represent the best traditions in singing. They both have always refused to enlarge their repertoires beyond the roles suited to their voices. Mme. Sembrich's opinions, therefore, carry much weight. In an interview she is reported as saying:

"There are no singers among the younger Italians who are properly taught or take the necessary time to prepare themselves for the operatic stage. There are no teachers left in Italy to-day. If I were asked, I could not name a single one there to whom I would send a pupil. This is, of course, the chief reason why the younger singers of Italy are taught as poorly as they are. Another reason is that now they give their attention chiefly to roles that they think can be sung without great study. To sing Wagner's music properly a person should know all there is to know about the art of singing. But a great many do not believe that. They think it is enough to declaim or shout dramatically. The younger composers of Italy are all writing music of that kind. Their imitation of Wagner has led to the neglect of merely lyric singing. So we see young persons without adequate preparation who begin to shout Wagner and the works of the younger composers. The result is that the voice goes within a very short time. I know one young Italian who is now only a few years over 30. She is beautiful and a fine actress, but her voice is completely gone, merely because she was never properly taught, and has been singing the dramatic music of the new composers. Formerly if they did not receive proper preparation there was some chance for them to learn ultimately. They began with the lyric operas of Verdi, Donizetti, and Rossini, and if they afterward learned to use their voices properly it was not too late. The music they sang was not of a kind to injure the voice permanently. But now, when they start in on Wagner and the young dramatic composers and sing their music without knowing how to sing, the voice is gone before they realize that good singing is as necessary for one kind of music as it is for another. But they would find it difficult to get the proper training in their own country to-day, for the art of singing has declined there now until even the teachers seem to have forgotten the old traditions."

ONE OF WAGNER'S DREAMS.

Mr. Percy Betts, of the *London Daily News*, calls attention to the fact that in the hitherto unknown letters from Wagner to Emil Heckel, the publisher, about to be issued by Fischer, of Berlin, the interesting fact is disclosed on authority that Wagner, at the time of his death, had in his brain the complete scenario for three new operas on the subjects respectively of Martin Luther, Frederic the Great and Duke Bernard of Weimar. A Wagnerian opera, with the Protestant Reformer as hero, should have been a masterpiece indeed. In some of these letters Wagner is frivolous: for example, in an epistle accompanying a photograph of his wife, he writes in German doggerel, "Dame Cosima is in good humor, though that surprises no one, for she possesses a superior husband who writes good music." Most of the letters are, however, upon the establishment of the Bayreuth Theatre, and they are of deep interest.

To the minds of many, it would seem almost an impossibility to conceive of Wagner's setting up Dr. Martin Luther as a hero of one of his highly emotional and passionately lurid music-dramas, although it must be admitted that the tearing down and burning of the Pope's Bull would have given the maestro a splendid chance for vehement declamation. Possibly Wagner intended to make Luther's interview with the devil, in which the learned doctor threw his inkstand at the arch demon's head, one of the scenes of the opera. By the introduction of red fire, with Mephisto conjuring up a powerful vision of temptation, to be followed by the discomfiture and flight of the infernal legion, Wagner would have had a superb inspiration for a weird and sensational effect. Frederic the Great, being of a satirical and philosophical bent of mind and without commanding stature or dignity of person, lends himself in a very slight way to the demands of a grand opera of the Wagnerian type. Both he and Napolian looked very insignificant on horseback, and neither was in any sense a typical popular hero of the Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, or Cromwell type. Certainly Frederic's philosophical conversations with Voltaire would not show off well in musical garb and then again, as Frederic was always proof against the charms of women, it would have been an opera ex necessitate,

without a love-song.

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THOMAS M. HYLAND, . EDITOR.

DECEMBER, 1898.

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KUNKEL POPULAR CONCERTS.

The Kunkel Popular Concerts given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre every Wednesday night are drawing large and enthusiastic audiences. Mr. Charles Kunkel, the head and front of these justly celebrated concerts, is sparing no pains to give the public concerts that, in so far as talent, scope of programmes and educative aims are concerned, are not surpassed. The public good is his aim. He gives music lovers an opportunity of spending a few thoroughly pleasant and profitable hours every Wednesday night. He invites the younger generation, the students of music, to come and hear the works of the masters, receiving the encouragement that will send them back to their studies with renewed energy and inspiration, so that both parents and teacher will share in the good results. That the concerts are successful, is evidenced by the great interest manifested in them. The following programmes have been presented:

226th Kunkel Popular Concert, (second concert of the season), Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1898.

1. Trio—for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, op. 59, *De Beriot*. (a) Moderato. (b) Adagio. (c) Rondo—Allegretto. G. Parisi, P. G. Anton and Charles Kunkel.

2. Duet for Piano—Il Trovatore, Grand Fantasie, *Melnotte*. Introducing Soldier's Chorus, Home to Our Mountains and Anvil Chorus. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

3. Song—Grand Aria, from Somnambula, *Belotti*. Mrs. A. D. Chappelle.

4. Violoncello Solo—(a) Andacht (Devotion), op. 50, No. 3, *Popper*. (b) Reigen (Ring Dance) op. 50, No. 4, *Ib.*

5. Piano Solo—(a) Alpine Storm, a Summer Idyl, *Kunkel*. (b) In Dreamland, Valse Caprice, *Bloeser*. (c) Satellite, Polka Caprice, *Alden*. Charles Kunkel.

6. Violin Solo—Carmen Fantasie Brillante, *Hubay*. G. Parisi.

7. Song—Polonaise from Mignon, *Thomas*. Mrs. A. D. Chappelle.

8. Trio—for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, op. 49, *Mendelssohn*. (Two movements.) (a) Andante con moto tranquillo. (b) Scherzo—Leggiere e Vivace. G. Parisi, P. G. Anton and Charles Kunkel.

9. Piano Duet—To the Chase, Galop, *Mori*. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

227th Kunkel Popular Concert, (third concert of the season), Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, 1898.

1. Duet for Piano—Zampa Overture, *Herold-Melnotte*. Grand Concert Paraphrase. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

2. Aria—Q mio Fernando, from La Favorite, *Donizetti*. Mrs. Josephine Hiltz-Kimmel.

3. Violin Solo—Ballade et Polonaise, *Vieuxtemps*. Arnold Pesold.

4. Song—I Will Love Thee, (Romanza), *Stanzieri*. James J. Rohan.

5. Piano Solo—(a) Consolation, *Chopin*. (b) Whispering of the Fairies, *Rubinstein*. (c) Carnival of Venice, *Melnotte*. Charles Kunkel.

6. Song—(a) Spanish Love Song, *Chaminade*. (b) When Love is Kind, *Old Melody*. Mrs. Josephine Hiltz-Kimmel.

7. Violin Solo—(a) Legende, *Bohm*. (b) Scherzo, *Goens*. Arnold Pesold.

8. Song—(a) The Dew Upon the Lily, *German*. (b) Arabian Love Song, *De Koven*. James J. Rohan.

9. Duet for Piano—American Girls March, *Kunkel*. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

citals will undoubtedly be the greatest musical treat we have ever had. Rosenthal will appear in St. Louis Monday evening, January 30th, and Wednesday afternoon (Matinee) February 1st, at the 14th St. Theater.

MISS BAUSEMER'S CONCERT.

One of the interesting features of the season was the concert given by Miss Edith Bausemer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franz Bausemer, at Memorial Hall, on the 11th ult.

The appearance of Miss Bausemer in the dual role of pianist and violinist was looked forward to with special interest, and it may be said that the high expectations of the large and critical audience present were fully met. Splendid dash and brilliancy characterized her work, and every number showed artistic finish and unblemished technique. Miss Bausemer was literally showered with floral tributes, and was given a most enthusiastic reception.

ABORIGINAL AMERICAN MUSIC.

Professor Wilson of the National Museum states that music evidently occupied a prominent place in the arts of the ancient Mexicans, for it is mentioned by the early Spanish writers in connection with war, religious ceremonies, and of festivities of various kinds. The instruments described or mentioned were drums, timbrels, flutes, horns, trumpets, and rattles. According to Clavigero they had no stringed instruments. There is no representative of the ancient Mexican drum in the National Museum. It is described, however, the "teponaztli" of the Aztecs, as being made of a single block of very hard wood, somewhat oblong, square in shape, which was hollowed, leaving at each end a solid piece about three or four inches in thickness, and at its upper side was a kind of sounding-board about a quarter of an inch in thickness. In this were made three incisions, two running parallel some distance lengthwise of the drum, and a third running across from one of these to the other just in the center. By this means two vibrating tongues of wood were obtained, which, when beaten with a stick, produced sounds as clearly defined as those of the kettledrums of the present day.

The rattle, it is stated, appears to have occupied an important place in the ceremonies of the ancient Mexicans. A primitive form of dance rattle still used by the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico, is made of butterfly cocoons, which are divided into halves and wedged together at one end with a double cord. Each half of the cocoon contains a grain or pebble. They are attached to a long cord, which is wound around the leg of the dancer.

The only instruments of metal in the museum collection of Mexican antiquities are bronze bells. These appear to have been in general use by the Mexicans before the Spanish conquest, and they are often found figured in the picture writings representing the various objects which the Aztecs used to pay as tribute to their sovereigns.

Whistles were used in Mexico and Central and South America. The whistling mechanism in all is identical with that of the modern flageolet, and the only distinction that can be made between them is by classing the instruments which emit only one sound or note as whistles, and those which have one or more finger holes as flageolets. The smaller instruments are mostly grotesque caricatures of the human face or figure of animals or birds. The larger instruments are more like the modern flageolets. A figure is shown carved in marble. It has six round holes, the lower end being carved in imitation of an alligator's head. It is Professor Wilson's opinion that the antiquity of the instrument may not be very great. The fact of its having six finger holes, he thinks, suggests European contact, as in all other specimens of this class from the Western hemisphere the usual number appears to have been four holes.

Alexander Henneman, the well-known voice specialist, has erected at 3723 Olive street one of the best-adapted buildings for music teachers in the West. Each studio is sound-proof, and the recital hall, which is fitted up with a splendid stage and has superb acoustic properties, will comfortably seat two hundred and fifty persons. The appointments throughout are in the best of taste. Teachers have now a most desirable and convenient Hall in which to give recitals.

Emil Liebling, the well-known pianist and composer, played at a reception given by the Chicago Press Club, and scored a great success by his artistic rendition of "Hiawatha," an Indian legend for piano, by Charles Kunkel.

Miss Carrie Vollmar's new song, "United the Blue and the Gray," has brought her many deserved compliments. It was one of the features at the recent reception tendered President McKinley.

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Claude Melnotte.

The image shows four staves of piano sheet music. The top staff is in common time, treble clef, and has dynamic markings *rf*, *p*, *ff ff*, and *Ped.*. The second staff is also in common time, treble clef, with dynamic *rf*, *rff*, *p*, and a pedaling instruction. The third staff begins with a dynamic *vff* and a pedaling instruction. The fourth staff is in common time, treble clef, with a dynamic *p*. The music includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and performance instructions like "Scherzando." and "Ped." with asterisks indicating specific notes or measures.

This block contains measures 8 through 15 of a piano piece. The music is in common time and consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measure 8 starts with a dynamic of ff and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and pedaling instructions (* Ped.). Measures 9 and 10 continue with similar dynamics and pedaling. Measure 11 begins with a dynamic of p , followed by a section labeled "Scherzando." with a dynamic of p . Measures 12 and 13 show a continuation of the scherzando style. Measure 14 concludes with a dynamic of f .

6 Con fuoco.

Musical score for piano, page 6, measures 1-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a bass pedal (Ped.). Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns with bass pedals. Measures 5-8 show sixteenth-note patterns with bass pedals. Articulation marks include a crescendo (cres.) and a decrescendo (decres.) over the last four measures.

Musical score for piano, page 6, measures 9-16. The score continues with two staves. Measures 9-12 show eighth-note patterns with bass pedals. Measures 13-16 show sixteenth-note patterns with bass pedals. Articulation marks include a crescendo (cres.) and a decrescendo (decres.) over the last four measures.

8

Musical score for piano, page 6, measures 17-24. The score continues with two staves. Measures 17-20 show eighth-note patterns with bass pedals. Measures 21-24 show sixteenth-note patterns with bass pedals. Articulation marks include a crescendo (cres.) and a decrescendo (decres.) over the last four measures.

8-

Musical score for piano, page 6, measures 25-32. The score continues with two staves. Measures 25-28 show eighth-note patterns with bass pedals. Measures 29-32 show sixteenth-note patterns with bass pedals. Articulation marks include a crescendo (cres.) and a decrescendo (decres.) over the last four measures.

Grazioso.

Musical score for piano, page 6, measures 33-40. The score continues with two staves. Measures 33-36 show eighth-note patterns with bass pedals. Measures 37-40 show sixteenth-note patterns with bass pedals. Articulation marks include a crescendo (cres.) and a decrescendo (decres.) over the last four measures.

This image shows the right-hand part of a piano score. The music is in common time, with a key signature of four sharps. The right hand plays a melodic line on the treble clef staff, while the left hand provides harmonic support on the bass clef staff. Measure 8 begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 9 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 10 begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 11 begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measures 11 through 16 are shown. The right hand (treble) has various fingerings: 2, 3, 2; 3, 5; 3, 1, 2, 5; 4, 4; 4, 4; 4, 4. The left hand (bass) has sustained notes with the instruction "Ped." and a star symbol (*). Measure 14 includes a dynamic marking "cres.". Measure 16 ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of five flats. Measure 11 begins with a dynamic of *Ped.*, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The score includes several performance instructions: *Ped.* with a double asterisk, *Ped.*, a star symbol, *Ped.*, a star symbol, *Ped.*, a star symbol, and a final star symbol at the end of the measure.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes several grace notes. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic (p), followed by a crescendo (cres.) and a forte dynamic (f). Pedal instructions ("Ped. *") are placed under specific notes in both measures.

9

Musical score for piano, two staves. Key signature: three flats. Measure 8: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Measure 9: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Pedal markings: 'Ped.' at the end of measure 8, and 'Ped.' at the beginning of measure 9.

8.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Key signature: three flats. Measure 8 continuation: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Pedal marking: '*' at the beginning of measure 8.

Con fuoco.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Key signature: three flats. Measure 8 continuation: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Pedal markings: 'Ped.', '*', 'Ped.', '*', 'Ped.', '*' at the beginning of measure 8. Dynamic instruction: 'Con fuoco.' at the start of measure 9.

8.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Key signature: three flats. Measure 8 continuation: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Pedal markings: 'Ped.', '4', '*', 'Ped.', '*' at the beginning of measure 8. Dynamic instruction: 'f' at the start of measure 9.

8.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Key signature: three flats. Measure 8 continuation: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns. Pedal markings: 'Ped.', '*', 'Ped.', '*', 'Ped.', '*' at the beginning of measure 8. Dynamic instruction: 'ff' at the start of measure 9. Measure number: '1517 - 7' at the bottom of the page.

PLANTATION DANCE.

Regina M. Carlin.

Allegretto d - 100

Giocoso,

Musical score for piano, page 52, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in common time. Measures 2-4 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note chords. Measure 5 begins with a repeat sign and a forte dynamic (f). Measures 6-10 feature sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings *rif* and *p*. Measure 10 concludes with a pedal point indicated by the text "Ped." and a star symbol.

Rit soluto.

Ped. *

f

mf

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 2-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 2 starts with a dynamic of *f*. Measure 3 begins with *mf*. Measures 4-5 show a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measures 6-7 continue the melodic line. Measures 8-9 show a return to the earlier style. Measure 10 concludes the section.

The image shows six staves of piano sheet music, likely from a technical exercise book. The music is arranged in two systems of three staves each. The first system is in G minor (indicated by a 'G' with a flat), and the second system is in F major (indicated by an 'F'). The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '2 3' or '1 2 3'. Pedaling instructions are provided below the bass staff, with 'Ped.' followed by either a asterisk (*) or a circled asterisk (★). The first system ends with a repeat sign and begins with a dynamic of *f*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *rf p*.

Staff 1 (G minor):

- Measure 1: Fingerings 2 3, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 2: Fingerings 2 3, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 3: Fingerings 3 2, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 4: Fingerings 2 3, 1 2 3; Ped. ★

Staff 2 (F major):

- Measure 1: Fingerings 4 2, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 2: Fingerings 4 2, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 3: Fingerings 3 2, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 4: Fingerings 2 3, 1 2 5; Ped. ★

Staff 3 (G minor):

- Measure 1: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 2: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 3: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 4: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★

Staff 4 (F major):

- Measure 1: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 2: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 3: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★
- Measure 4: Fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 5; Ped. ★

Staff 5 (G major):

- Measure 1: Fingerings 3, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 2: Fingerings 3, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 3: Fingerings 3 2, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 4: Fingerings 2, 3 4, 3 2, 1 2; Ped. ★

Staff 6 (F major):

- Measure 1: Fingerings 5, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 2: Fingerings 5, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 3: Fingerings 3 2, 1 2 3; Ped. ★
- Measure 4: Fingerings 2, 3 4, 3 2, 1 2; Ped. ★

6

Piano score showing measures 3 through 10. The music is in common time and consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 3 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes pedal markings (*). Measures 4 and 5 continue with similar patterns and pedal markings. Measure 6 begins with a dynamic of *mf*. Measures 7 and 8 show a continuation of the melodic line with specific fingerings (1, 2, 3) and dynamics (f). Measure 9 concludes with a dynamic of *f*. Measure 10 ends with a dynamic of *f* and includes pedal markings (*).

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 32 starts with a dynamic of *mf*. Measures 33-35 show a sequence of eighth-note patterns with fingerings (3, 2, 1) over a sustained bass note. Measures 36-37 show eighth-note chords with dynamics *f* and *ff*. Measures 38-39 show eighth-note chords with dynamics *f* and *ff*. The page includes several pedaling instructions: "Ped. *", "Ped.", "Ped. *", "Ped.", "Ped. *", and "Ped. *". Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as "3 2 1" above the eighth-note chords.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). Measure 11 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The right hand then plays a sixteenth-note pattern: 3, 3, 1, 3. The left hand plays eighth notes: 3, 2. Measure 12 starts with a sixteenth note (3) followed by a eighth note (2). The right hand then plays a sixteenth-note pattern: 3, 2, 4, 2. The left hand plays eighth notes: 3, 2. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (*). Dynamics include *f* (fortissimo), *Ped.* (pedal), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom is in bass clef. Measure 2 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and measure 3 begins with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 4 through 10 feature eighth-note patterns with various dynamics like ff, ffz, and fz.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Fingerings such as 3-2, 5-3, 2, 3-4, 3-2-1-2, 5, and 3 are indicated above the notes. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and '(soft Pedal.)'. The bass staff includes a 'Ped.' instruction and a symbol consisting of an asterisk above a three. The music consists of ten measures.

Musical score for piano, page 1512-4, measures 3-5. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 3 starts with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *dim.*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 3, 2 for the first group; 5, 3, 2 for the second group. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of *pp*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) are present at the beginning of measure 3 and measure 5. Measures 4 and 5 end with asterisks (*).

FORGET ME NOT.

VERGISSMEINNICKT.

Nocturne.

To insure a refined and scholarly rendition of the piece, the artistic use of the pedal as indicated is imperative.

Hans Mettke. Op. 18.

Andante $\text{♩} = 66$.

cantabile.

Più mosso.

1513 - 3

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4

mf

Ped. * Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

p

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

mf

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

Con anima.

mf

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

p

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

Musical score for piano and basso continuo, page 10, measures 11-15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the basso continuo (bass clef). The music is in common time and includes dynamic markings such as 'Ped.' (pedal), asterisks (*), and slurs. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. Measure 11: Treble staff has notes 3, 1, 2, 5, 4; Bass staff has notes 3, 1, 2, 5, 4. Measure 12: Treble staff has notes 3, 1, 4, 4, 2; Bass staff has notes 3, 1, 2, 5, 4. Measure 13: Treble staff has notes 4, 1, 2, 5, 4; Bass staff has notes 3, 1, 2, 5, 4. Measure 14: Treble staff has notes 5, 4, 2, 1; Bass staff has notes 3, 2, 1, 5.

5

4

34

3 2 1

4 2 1

3 5 3

rit.

2 1 4 3

4

Ped. *

Ped. 4

* 4 Ped.

Ped. *

*

Ped. *

Ped.

1 2

3

1 2

* Ped.

* Ped.

Tempo I.

Tempo I.

p

** Ped.* *1 2*

** Ped.* *1 2*

** Ped.* ***

Ped. ***

Ped. ***

** Ped.* ***

This image shows the right-hand piano part for measures 11 through 16. The music is in common time and consists of six staves. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic and includes a crescendo instruction ('cres.') above the first staff. Measures 12 and 13 feature eighth-note patterns with various dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Measures 14 and 15 continue this pattern, with measure 15 concluding with a forte dynamic. Measure 16 begins with a forte dynamic and ends with a fermata over the final note.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 3 starts with a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 4 consists of a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 5-6 show a transition with various notes and rests. Measure 7 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 8-9 show a continuation of the rhythmic patterns. Measure 10 concludes the section with a sixteenth-note pattern. Pedal instructions (* Ped.) are placed under several notes in the bass staff.

SWEET REMEMBRANCE.

(SÜSSE ERINNERUNG.)

Rondo.

Hans Mettke Op. 20.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 104.$

The sheet music for 'Sweet Remembrance' features five staves of musical notation for piano. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'mf' and a tempo of 'Allegretto'. The second staff starts with the instruction 'cantabile.'. The third staff shows a 'cresc.' dynamic. The fourth staff begins with a key signature change to G major. The fifth staff concludes the piece.

1514 - 8

Copyright - Kunkel Bros. 1898.

cantabile.

<img alt="Sheet music for piano, six staves long. Staff 1: Treble clef, dynamic p, hands 1, 2, bass 5. Staff 2: Treble clef, dynamic f, hands 1, 2

25 MELODIOUS STUDIES.

FESTIVAL SOUNDS.

(FESTKLÄNGE.)

Book II.

S. Heller. Op. 45.

Poco maestoso. $\text{♩} = 100.$

15.

Ped. ** Ped.* ** Ped.* ** Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.*

*Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.* *** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped.*

** Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped.*

** Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped.*

** Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.* *** *Ped.* *** *Ped.*

1464-26

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo) and transitions to 'f' (fortissimo). Measure 12 begins with a dynamic 'p' and ends with a dynamic 'p'. The score includes various pedaling instructions like 'Ped.' and 'Ped. *'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom is in bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a dynamic *rifz*. Fingerings above the notes indicate a sequence: 4 over 5, 2 over 3, 3, 2 over 1, 5 over 3, 1. Measures 12 and 13 continue with similar patterns, including dynamics *f*, *rifz*, and *poco rit.*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (*). The score ends with a final dynamic *rifz*.

Ped. * red.

* Ped. 1164-26 * Ped.

* Ped. * Ped.

I'LL FOLLOW THEE.

ICH FOLGE DIR.

Song without words.¹

Andantino con tenerezza. ♩—104.

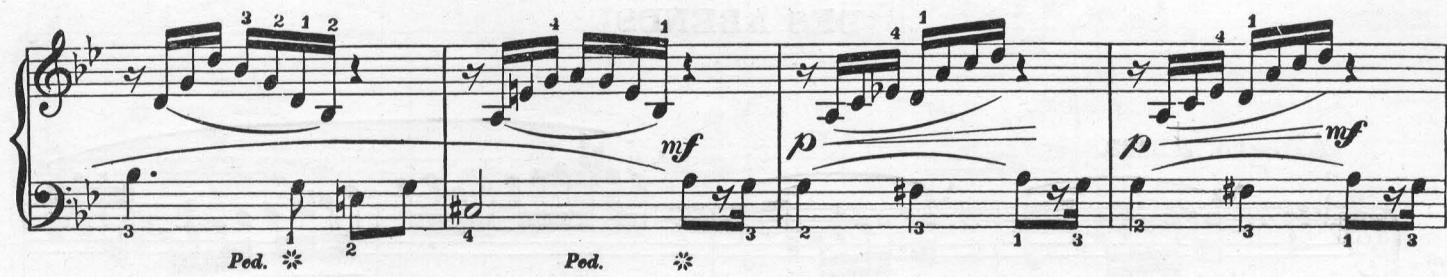
16. *p il accomp. leggiiero.*
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

1. 2. *f* *f* *f* *f*
* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *



a tempo.

AT EVE. DES ABENDS

Allegro. ♩ - 132.

Sheet music for piano, page 17, Allegro tempo (♩ = 132). The music consists of five staves of musical notation, each with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a dynamic *p*. The second staff starts with a dynamic *f* and includes a instruction "simili.". The third staff begins with a dynamic *p* and features a "cantando." instruction. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic *mf*. The fifth staff concludes the page.

7

8

9

Vivo.

10

11

MURMURING BROOKLET.
MURMELNDES BÄCHLEIN.

Allegretto grazioso. ♩ = 72.

18.

Musical score page 9, measures 13-17. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 13: Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 2 3 1 3 1 and 1 3 1 3 1. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns with a dynamic *p*. Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3 1 2 3. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns with a dynamic *p*. Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns with a dynamic *p*. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns with a dynamic *f*. Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns with a dynamic *f*. Measures 14-17 include pedal markings (* Ped.) at the end of each measure.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 5-8. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (5,4) and (3,2). Bass staff has eighth notes (5,3) and (1,4). Pedal marks (* Ped.) are at the beginning of each measure. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (5,4) and (3,2). Bass staff has eighth notes (3,2) and (1,4). Pedal mark (Ped.) is at the end of the measure. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (5,4) and (3,2). Bass staff has eighth notes (3,2) and (1,4). Pedal mark (Ped.) is at the end of the measure. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (5,4) and (3,2). Bass staff has eighth notes (3,2) and (1,4). Pedal mark (Ped.) is at the end of the measure.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The upper staff uses a treble clef and shows a melodic line with various note heads and stems. Above the notes are numbers indicating fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The lower staff uses a bass clef and shows a harmonic bass line with sustained notes and rests. Below the bass notes are the markings "Ped." followed by an asterisk (*). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 52-55. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Measure 52 starts with a dynamic of $\frac{5}{2}$. Measures 53-54 show a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measure 55 begins with a dynamic of $\frac{4}{2}$. The score includes markings "Ped." with asterisks and a dynamic p .

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom is in bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a 3/8 time signature. The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic marking 'fp' (fortissimo). The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays sixteenth-note patterns. The tempo is indicated as 'decreas.' (decreasing). Measure 13 starts with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo) and a 2/2 time signature. The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. The dynamic 'r. h.' (right hand) is marked above the right-hand staff.

HUNTERS JOY. JÄGERSLUST

Allegro vivace. ♩ - 120.

Sheet music for piano, page 19, measures 1-8. The music is in 2/4 time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a dynamic of *f*. The bass staff has a dynamic of *p*. The music features various note heads with stroke patterns (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5) and pedaling instructions like "Ped." and asterisks (*). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-3 show a transition with a piano dynamic and a bass note marked with a circled '1'. Measures 4-5 continue with eighth-note patterns and pedaling. Measures 6-7 show more complex patterns with sixteenth-note-like strokes. Measure 8 concludes with a forte dynamic and a bass note marked with a circled '8'.

IN THE COUNTRY.

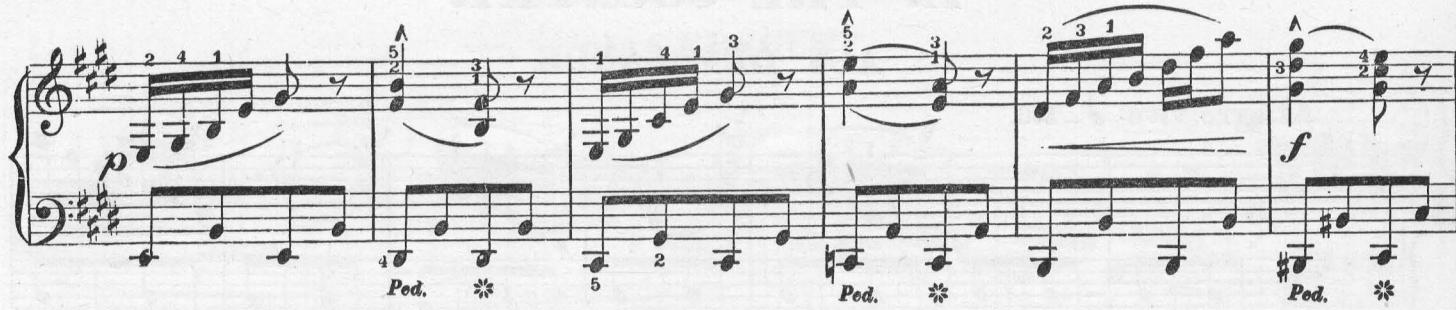
11

AUF DEM LANDE.

Allegro vivo $\text{d} = 126.$

20.

Piano sheet music for measures 1 through 10. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of two staves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. The key signature is A major (two sharps). Measure 1 starts with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo). Measures 2-3 show sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings like 2-4-1-2 and 5-2. Measures 4-5 continue with similar patterns. Measures 6-7 show more complex chords and fingerings like 3-2-4-1-3 and 5-2. Measures 8-9 show sustained notes and chords. Measure 10 ends with a dynamic 'p' and the instruction 'a tempo.'



Piano sheet music page 12, measures 6-10. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp). The right hand continues its melodic line with numbered note heads. The left hand provides harmonic support. Pedal instructions "Ped. * Ped. *" are present at the start of each measure.

Piano sheet music page 12, measures 11-15. The key signature remains G major. The right hand's melodic line continues with numbered note heads. The left hand provides harmonic support. Pedal instructions "Ped. * Ped. *" are present at the start of each measure.

Piano sheet music page 12, measures 16-20. The key signature changes back to A major. The right hand's melodic line continues with numbered note heads. The left hand provides harmonic support. Pedal instructions "Ped. * Ped. *" are present at the start of each measure.

Piano sheet music page 12, measures 21-25. The key signature remains A major. The right hand's melodic line continues with numbered note heads. The left hand provides harmonic support. Pedal instructions "Ped. * Ped. *" are present at the start of each measure.



Musical score page 13, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4. Dynamics: mf. Pedal markings: Ped., *.

Musical score page 13, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 23124, 214, 23124, 531, 531, 531, 531, 531. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *.

Musical score page 13, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 52, 41, 23, 45, 43, 41, 21. Dynamics: p. Pedal marking: *.

sempre leggiero.

Musical score page 13, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 21, 23, 23214, 32132, 21. Dynamics: p, p, p.

I dinna ken the Reason why

ICH WEISS NICHT WAS DIE URSACH IST

Words and Music by

I. D. Foulon

Cheerful. ♩ = 120

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff is for the voice, also in common time, with a bass clef. The vocal part begins with a rest followed by a melodic line. The piano part includes dynamic markings like *f* and *p*, and various hand positions indicated by numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the keys. The lyrics are written below the vocal line, corresponding to the musical phrases. The score is divided into three sections by vertical bar lines.

1 *Ich weiss nicht, was die Ur sach' ist, Ob - schon du fern, doch bei mir bist, Und*

1. I din - na ken the rea - son why, But thocht o' thee they win - na fly, Or

denk' ich auch mal nicht an dich, Gleich wie - der du um - schwe - best mich; So

gin a - wa they gang a wee, Full sun a - gain they come tae me. As

4 wie zum Land-see fliest der Bach, Ge - dan - ken mein nur dir gehn nach. Du
 rins the bur - nie tae the loch, Sae flows tae thee mine ev - 'ry thocht; Thou
 art sae bon - nie, guid an fair, Thee will I lo'e for - ev - ermair.

bist so süß, so lieb - lich mir, Drum e - wig mei - ne Lie - be dir!

3. O Lieb - chen hold, soll's nicht so sein, Dass
 2. Wohl An - d're hab'n 'ne Stern wie du So

2. Aye some may hae as brent a brow, As
 3. Ah las - sie, las - sie, blithe an' free, Thine

* Ped. * Ped. *

du bist mein, und ich bin dein! Mein Le - bens - stern, mein Himmelsglanz, Nimm
 weis, lieb Aug' süß Mund da - zu, Und lieb - lich Lä - cheln auch da - bei, Mit

heav'n - ly een, as sweet a mou'; An' some may hae as bright a smile, A
 ain true lufe wilt let me be! Life o' my life, soul o' my soul, Tak'

hin mein Herz ich geb' dir's ganz; Doch da ich herz.-los nicht kann sein, So
ei - nem Herz.-chen zart und treu; Auch schön wie du sie - mö - gen sein, (Doch



heart as true an' free frae guile; An' some may be as fair, I ween, Though
thou my heart, I gie it whole; But heartless sin I can - na bide, Gie



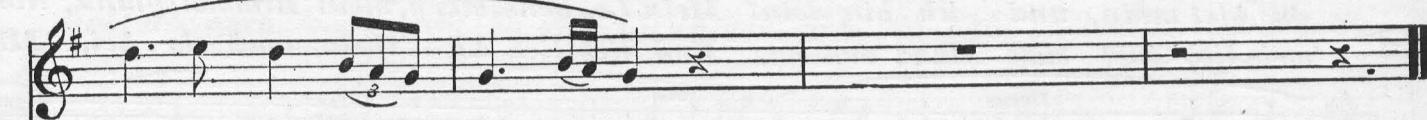
gieb das dei - ne mir al - lein. Du un - aus - sprech - lich theu - er mir, Drum
nie ich's fin - den konn - te, nein!) Denn du bist un - ver - gleich - lich mir, Drum



sic I've nev . er, nev . er seen; But thou'rt tae me a - yont com.. pare, Thee
me thine heart an' be my bride; Sae guid art thou, sae de - bo - nair, ill



e - wig mei - ne Lieb' mir dir!
e - wig mei - ne Lie - be dir!



will I lo'e for . ev - er.mair.

lo'e thee weel for . ev - er.mair.



CHOPIN AS PIANIST AND TEACHER.

The following excerpts are from recent recollections of Chopin from the pen of Georges Mathias, who studied with the composer in Paris for five years. The translation is by Kathleen C. Thorp, for the *Record*:

What shall I say of Chopin as a pianist and teacher? As a pianist? All those who ever listened to Chopin's playing can testify that they never heard anything even approaching it! His playing was like his music, and what mastery, what strength! The latter, it is true, for only a few bars. What inspiration! What entrancing magic! The whole soul of the artist seemed to live in the instrument, and every hearer was filled with a sort of solemn awe. The instrument on which Chopin played has never given forth such sounds again! I know but one artist whose poetry, expression, and quality of tone remind me of Chopin. But I shall not mention his name.

In the presence of women, Chopin surpassed himself, and if they possessed a title, that was no disadvantage; on the contrary! He was positively infatuated with the aristocracy, and who would wish to blame him? This predilection was a consequence of his thoroughly refined, thoroughly gentle, and loving nature; he esteemed elegantly dressed women, white hands, and rosy fingers! There could scarcely be anything more beautiful than this circle of aristocratic women for whom Chopin played. A veritable Decameron which he rendered immortal through his dedications. The artist and his hearers were of equal birth.

This gifted artist interpreted Mozart and Beethoven with the soul of a Chopin, and that was glorious, wonderful! He did not belong to the historical critical race of pianists, though by this one does not mean to infer that the latter are wrong. Taste, knowledge, and technic are in themselves much; but geniuses are unusual phenomena!

Touching his rubato, I must beg to be excused if I linger somewhat longer on the subject. Rubato is a sign which was already used by the old masters—Bach and others—and which, by means of altering the tempo, is one of the two factors that lead to music expression. Alteration in tone and tempo is as necessary as when in rhetoric the orator raises or lowers his voice according to the feeling with which he is inspired, accelerating or restraining the flow of expression. Rubato is then a shading of the tempo. It embraces acceleration and retardation of the speed as well as impetuosity and tranquility; but great moderation is required in the exercise of this mode of playing which is only too often misused. When listening to the interpretation of Chopin's music, one is constantly annoyed by the exaggerated use of the rubato. This is the fault of most dilettanti and, alas, also of many artists!

Who is not familiar with the grotesque mirror which reflects an image so distorted that one can scarcely refrain from laughter! The exaggerated rubato gives me exactly the same impression!

Chopin, as Madame Camille Duboif so rightly remarked, expressly required that the accompaniment for the left hand should be played strictly according to time, while the right hand with cantabile part glided smoothly over the bar with all freedom of expression. And that is easy to attain. One accelerates in advance, and again slackens the speed, the apparent irregularity of both hands being equalized in ensemble. This mode of playing Chopin advised, more especially for Weber's music. It seems to me as if I heard him to-day; not alone for his own music has he often recommended me such a mode of execution, but also for Weber's compositions, as for example: the Sonata in A flat major, and also for the passage in A flat major, in the Concerto.

We shall now speak for a moment about Chopin as a teacher. I can still hear his "Excellent, my angel!" if anything went well, and can still see how he ran his fingers through his hair if anything did not go according to his mind. On one occasion, he dashed a chair to pieces before me! It is true, it was only a wretched straw-bottomed chair, such as might still be seen with artists at that time.

But what magnificent penetration into the spirit of the composition! What wonderful mastery in his power of elucidation, and of rendering the composition intelligible! As a means of expressing the poetry that was inherent in him, Chopin's language was as eloquent as his music. It was poetical as that of a poet. At one passage, for instance, in Weber's above-mentioned sonata in A flat major, I well remember his saying to me: "At this moment an angel flew through the heavens!"

I became acquainted with Chopin in the year 1840. He lived at No. 38, rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, in a house which has since been pulled down to make way for some alterations in the rue Lafayette.

On my first visit—I was fourteen years old then—I played to him a composition of my former master, Kalkbrenner: "Une pensee de Bellini;" Chopin listened to this abominable music with the greatest composure, without even a contortion of his eyebrows. He accepted me as his pupil, and directed

me to take as preliminary studies, the A minor concerto of Hummel and Moschelle's Studies. (Chopin played the third study of second book with wonderful mastery.)

Once, when Chopin was ill, we were received by his pupil, Fontana, who played to us the master's first Ballade which my father—who was an excellent musician—and I scarcely understood. Chopin's music, in those days, was looked upon as the Music of the Future, which will certainly seem strange to the young people of 1897.

I remember the first Impromptu, opus 29 (Schlesinger), the Sonata with the Funeral March, the second Impromptu, the two Nocturnes, opus 37, the second Ballade, etc., which in 1840, at the time of the differences between Chopin and Schlesinger, appeared at Troupenas, in the rue Vivienne. But there was no sale for all these, and they remained on the shelves of the publisher!

Another time, when Chopin was ill and likewise confined to bed, he was kind enough to receive us. On the table by his bedside, I remarked the "Carnival," of Schumann, in Breitkopf and Hartel's first edition with an illustrated title page. My father asked Chopin what he thought of it; the latter answered with extraordinary coldness, and as if he scarcely knew the composition. That was in the year of 1840; the "Carnival" was published in 1834, but, as we have already said, Chopin not only outwardly conveyed the impression that he knew nothing of the opus 9 of Schumann, but did not evince the smallest desire to become acquainted with it. He was as classical in feeling and sentiment as he was romantic in phantasy, or rather, he was nothing of all this, he was simply a great genius!

In the highest and fullest sense of the term, Chopin was a simple man; not by any means simple in mind, but simple as regards criticism and literature. He was neither so widely read nor possessed of the many-sided interests of a Liszt or a Berlioz. He was Soul itself and not Psychology; the psychologists anatomize all the individual motives of a soul, but possess none themselves; they are but skilful surgeons.

Notwithstanding his friendship with George Sand, Chopin remained a stranger to all literary movement. He read little with the exception of the Polish poets, as for instance: Mickiewicz, a book of whose poems I always remarked on a little table in the saloon, "Marya Pan Padeusz." For Chopin was a zealous patriot, and all his money found its way into the pockets of Polish emigrants.

Often I have had in my hands Chopin's manuscript of his second book of studies which he dedicated to Comtesse d'Agoult, mother of Frau Cosima Wagner. A small, neat, delicate, and very pretty musical handwriting. As Chopin often received his friends during the lessons, I once heard Monsieur de Parthuis, Adjutant to Louis Philippe, say to him: "Why do you not write us an opera?" and Chopin answered: "Ah, Monsieur le Comte, let me keep to my pianoforte music, that is all I can accomplish!"

Chopin possessed an exceedingly small foot and loved to enclose it in sleek leather boots. I have never seen such glossy boots since! His coat, ever cut according to the latest fashion, was always buttoned closely to the chin. He carried himself with extreme elegance, and one was compelled to think on each occasion that he wore a perfectly new suit of clothes!

Brignoli.—The silvery voiced tenor, was asked by the late Father Henry McDowell, of New York, to sing in St. Agnes on a fete day (the Saint's day, I think). Brignoli, always obliging, agreed to do so.

Aware of his dilatory habits and forgetfulness of engagements, Father Henry asked me to go to the Everett House and fetch Brignoli to the church. If I had not gone to him, I am quite sure that Brignoli would not have arrived at the church until the service was over. I hastened his valet in dressing him, Brignoli submitting like a big overgrown boy.

It was his custom, on leaving his room, in the winter season, to wrap his neck in a large woolen "comforter." Before leaving his room he would make one wrap about his neck on leaving his room and another on each floor as he descended, completing the wrapping by the time he encountered the chilling air on the street.

When we finally arrived at the church, the sermon was in progress. Brignoli was motioned to a chair reserved for him, leaned with his arms on the elbow rest and endeavored to attract Father McDowell's attention. At last, catching the preacher's eye, he called out, "Stoppa ze preach. I sing now. Stoppa ze preach."

Father McDowell brought his discourse to a speedy close, and the great tenor charmed the large congregation with one of his most popular airs.

I do not believe it is generally known that Brignoli's superb voice, which had been failing him for several years, returned to him on his deathbed in the Everett House. Like the dying swan, he sang his sweetest before expiring. Asking to be propped up on the pillow, he sang sweetly until, exhausted, he closed his eyes and breathed his last.

One careful investigator has estimated that 179 concerts will be given in New York this fall and winter, according to the present announcements, which do not include a number of others that are still to be heard from. These will possibly add a hundred more to the list, and the opera performances will also make their bid for the patronage of the New York public. And then they talk of "musical atmosphere" abroad.

Verdi, who has permanently taken up his residence here in order to superintend the final establishment of the Home for Musicians founded by him, is again credited with the composition and near completion of a new opera—"King Lear," according to some, but "Nero," according to other informants—Arrigo Boito being the librettist. The score, report adds, is to be submitted ere long to a circle of the veteran composer's intimate friends.

Leschetizky, the piano teacher, governs with rules of iron. He charges five dollars a lesson, and the money must be put in an envelope and laid on the piano by the pupil when he or she enters the room. We have some teachers who would like to adopt the same rule, but, unfortunately, they are not Leschetizkys!

I wish to endeavor to make it clear to the non-musical reader that all music is a matter of expression in sounds, whether by voice or instrument, and that nothing deserving the name of music can possibly be produced by ignorant people grinding out sounds by mechanical means, says a writer in an English paper. Every time this subject is discussed in the public press, there are some dunces ready to come forward and assert, with a show of virtuous indignation, that we "are trying to deprive the poor of their music."

The fact is that no influence could be more vulgarizing and more vitiating to the public taste than the grinding of common-place and threadbare tunes on a barrel organ. It can have no educational effect but in the wrong direction; our public is one of the most unmusical in the world by nature, and the barrel organs can have no effect but to aid in keeping this taste at its present contemplated level. Secondly, the system encourages and keeps among us a set of men who are merely idle loafers and vagabonds, common beggars, with the additional power of creating an intolerable nuisance. A man who plays a clarinet or a cornet-a-piston in a wind band, though he may not play very well, must nevertheless have acquired some small modicum of musical knowledge, and have given some little pains to learn the manipulation of his instrument; he is, therefore, in quite a different position, in principle, from an ignorant boor who merely turns a handle to produce mechanical noises; he is, in a humble and imperfect way, exercising a craft. The organ-grinder is not; he is a lazy and ignorant fellow who prefers to be lazy and ignorant, and who takes to this handle-turning rather than apply himself to honest and useful labor.

Max Muller, in "Auld Lang Syne," tells how he met Liszt at Leipsic, and gives the following interesting account of the meeting of Liszt and Mendelssohn: Liszt appeared in his Hungarian costume, wild and magnificent. He told Mendelssohn that he had written something special for him, and sitting down, played first a Hungarian melody and then three or four variations each more incredible than the previous one. We stood amazed, and after everybody had paid his compliments to the hero of the day, some of Mendelssohn's friends gathered near him and said: "Ah, Felix, now we can pack up; no one can do that; it is over with us." Mendelssohn smiled; and when Liszt came up to him asking him to play something in return, he laughed and said that he never played now; and this, to a certain extent, was true. But Mendelssohn sat down and played first of all Liszt's Hungarian melody, and then one variation after another, so that no one but Liszt could have told the difference. We all trembled, lest Liszt should be offended; but he laughed and applauded, and admitted that no one—not even himself—could have performed such a bravura.

Never was there a composer more conscientiously fastidious than Mendelssohn, never an artist soul more racked with morbid thoughts of his work's unworthiness. Apropos of this trait in Mendelssohn, Ferdinand Hiller gives us a characteristic anecdote:

"One evening," he says, "I came into Mendelssohn's room, and found him looking so heated and in such a feverish state of excitement that I was frightened.

"What's the matter with you?" I called out. "There I have been sitting for the last four hours," he said, "trying to alter a few bars in a song and can't do it."

"He had made twenty different versions, the greater number of which would have satisfied most people."

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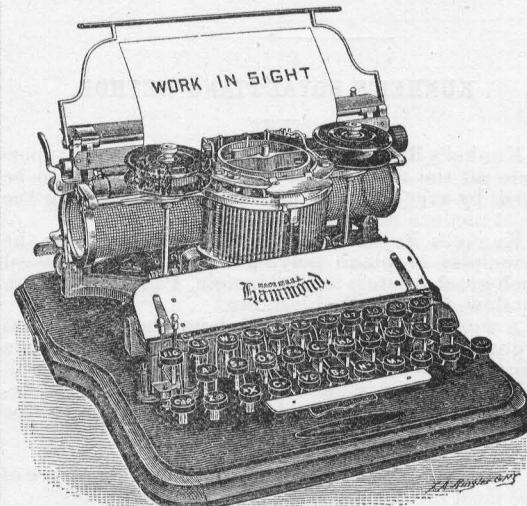
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Mascagni is seeking an engagement in London for the orchestra which he is to conduct in Paris during the 1900 exhibition.

E. A. Schubert, director of the Orpheus Orchestra, at St. Charles, Mo., gave a very successful concert at the Opera House there on the 11th ult.

Mr. Emil Liebling, of Chicago, announces a series of Complimentary Piano Performances during the present season by advanced members of his class. At the first concert, S. Heil Conner and H. Grun rendered Midsummer Night's Dream Music, for two pianos, by Liszt-Kunkel, receiving unstinted applause.

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To such a one I would say the trouble seems to be mainly this: Your purposes are good, your courage is commendable, but your efforts have been misdirected; you have studied too much by yourself, been guided too exclusively by your own judgment. You have to a considerable extent mastered execution, but you are deficient in taste. Your performances are crude, unfinished, and disagreeable to a really fine ear, and the longer you practice in the manner you do the farther you will find yourself from your goal. What you need is to go directly and place yourself in the charge of a competent and accomplished musician of taste, and acquire some style and musicianship; for, rest assured, there is no road into the higher circle except through the qualification of fine susceptibility. There are few people whose native taste is sufficient as a guide for practice.—*Leader*.

Mrs. Nellie Strong Stevenson is in Berlin, enjoying and profiting by the opportunities offered in the musical line there.

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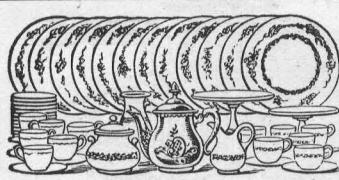
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